

Final Exam 6th 2013

Earth Science

FTSOnline Homeschool Assistance

2013

- a. weathering
b. cementation
- c. compaction
d. deposition
- ___ 12. What kind of sedimentary rock is made from fossils?
a. organic
b. stratified
- c. chemical
d. clastic
- ___ 13. How did humans use rocks in the past?
a. to play sports
b. to tell time
- c. to write
d. to make tools
- ___ 14. Sedimentary rock is formed through the processes of
a. Cementation
b. stratification.
- c. erosion.
d. foliation.
- ___ 15. What has to increase for metamorphism to occur?
a. weathering and erosion
b. temperature and pressure
- c. melting and cooling
d. compaction and cementation
- ___ 18. What occurs when temperature and pressure inside the Earth's crust change?
a. stratification
b. deformation
- c. deposition
d. metamorphism
- ___ 19. What is one way that magma forms?
a. when rock is heated
b. when rock is cooled
- c. when rock is cemented
d. when rock is weathered
- ___ 22. What does all igneous rock begin as?
a. crystals
b. magma
- c. fissures
d. mud cracks
- ___ 23. What determines the composition of a rock?
a. texture it has
b. deposition that occurs
- c. minerals it is made of
d. weathering of nearby rocks
- ___ 24. Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?
a. coal
b. water
- c. animals
d. trees
- ___ 25. Which of the following is NOT a way that humans can conserve natural resources?
a. keep water sources free from pollution
b. take only the resources that are needed
c. leave lights on so energy is not wasted by turning them off and on
d. recycle
- ___ 27. Which of the following is a disadvantage associated with most alternative fuel sources?
a. They create a great deal of pollution.
b. They are expensive to implement.
c. They are easily constructed anywhere on Earth.
d. Their wastes can be easily contained.
- ___ 29. How are rock layers arranged in the geologic column?
a. Youngest rocks are in the middle.
b. Youngest rocks are on the bottom.
- c. Oldest rocks are on the bottom.
d. Oldest rocks are on the top.
- ___ 30. What is a fault?
a. molten rock that squeezes into existing rock
b. a break in the Earth's crust
c. slanted layers of rock
d. a bent and buckled layer of rock

- ___ 31. The phrase “younger over older” could be used to remember the principle of
a. absolute dating. c. unconformities.
b. geologic columns. d. superposition.
- ___ 33. What is it called when an area is worn down by water, wind, or other elements?
a. folding c. erosion
b. faulting d. tilting
- ___ 37. New oceanic lithosphere forms as a result of
a. sea-floor spreading. c. reverse polarity.
b. normal polarity. d. continental drift.
- ___ 39. What is the outermost layer of the Earth called?
a. core c. asthenosphere
b. lithosphere d. mesosphere
- ___ 41. What is the area where two tectonic plates meet called?
a. a collision c. a boundary
b. a mid-ocean ridge d. a rift zone
- ___ 42. What type of boundary is formed when plates collide?
a. convergent c. divergent
b. horizontal d. transform
- ___ 44. What type of boundary is formed when plates slide past each other?
a. convergent c. divergent
b. horizontal d. transform
- ___ 47. The fact that similar fossils are found on both sides of the ocean is evidence of
a. global positioning. c. continental drift.
b. magnetic reversal. d. oceanic drifts.
- ___ 48. What does the theory of continental drift explain?
a. the layers of the Earth c. how volcanoes formed
b. why continents move d. how oceans formed
- ___ 49. What happens at mid-ocean ridges?
a. strike-slip faults c. sea-floor spreading
b. magnetic reversal d. earthquakes
- ___ 50. What is it called when Earth’s magnetic poles change places?
a. a strike-slip fault c. sea-floor spreading
b. magnetic reversal d. continental drift
- ___ 53. Tectonic plates “float” on
a. the ocean. c. the asthenosphere.
b. the mantle. d. the lithosphere.
- ___ 54. Continental-oceanic collisions can also be called
a. continental-continental collisions. c. divergent boundaries.
b. oceanic-oceanic collisions. d. subduction zones.
- ___ 55. Mid-ocean ridges are the most common type of
a. continental-continental collision. c. divergent boundary.
b. oceanic-oceanic collision. d. subduction zone.
- ___ 57. How do lichens slowly break down a rock?
a. by abrasion c. by ice wedging
b. by mechanical weathering d. by chemical weathering

- ___ 60. What is the organic material formed in soil from the decayed remains of plants and animals called?
- bedrock
 - parent rock
 - residual soil
 - humus
- ___ 62. What is it called when a farmer plants different crops in order to use less nutrients or different nutrients from the soil?
- terracing
 - cover crops
 - crop rotation
 - contour plowing
- ___ 63. Ice, wind, water, gravity, plants, and animals are all agents of
- differential weathering.
 - mechanical weathering.
 - oxidation.
 - desertification.
- ___ 64. When oxygen in the air reacts with iron, the result is
- abrasion.
 - differential weathering.
 - oxidation.
 - infiltration.
- ___ 65. Which of the following is NOT a benefit provided by soil?
- provides minerals and nutrients for plants
 - allows for water storage for plants
 - provides a habitat for animals
 - can be blown or washed away from its parent rock
- ___ 67. Which of the following does not directly contribute to the weathering of rocks?
- wind
 - water
 - sunlight
 - gravity
- ___ 69. Rust is the oxidation of
- water.
 - tin.
 - nitrogen.
 - iron.
- ___ 73. What does an aquifer allow to happen?
- increased porosity in hard materials
 - rivers not to flood their banks
 - the decrease of friction in impermeable rocks
 - the flow and storage of ground water
- ___ 74. What do we call efforts by industries and homes to use less water?
- primary treatment
 - deposition
 - conservation
 - secondary treatment
- ___ 75. A watershed is land that is drained by
- a septic tank.
 - runoff.
 - a water system.
 - an alluvial plain.
- ___ 77. What helps prevent wind erosion?
- water
 - plants
 - rocks
 - soil
- ___ 78. What erodes broad, U-shaped valleys in mountain river valleys?
- high winds
 - continental glaciers
 - mass movement
 - alpine glaciers
- ___ 79. What is the force that moves glaciers?
- ice
 - wind
 - gravity
 - energy
- ___ 80. The deep-ocean basin consists of the abyssal plain, mid-ocean ridges, ocean trenches, rift valleys, and
- seamounts.
 - hot spots.
 - tectonic plates.
 - continental crust.

- ___ 85. Tidal energy is generated from the
- a. gravity of the sun and moon.
 - b. natural movement of tides.
 - c. areas that have only low tide.
 - d. coastal passageways.
- ___ 89. Which statement is true about the Earth's oceans?
- a. They are all getting larger.
 - b. They have changed over time.
 - c. They have not changed in 4 billion years.
 - d. They are all getting smaller.
- ___ 90. An ocean trench
- a. is a valley formed in a rift zone.
 - b. is a submerged mountain.
 - c. runs parallel to a chain of volcanic islands.
 - d. is at least 1,000 m deep.
- ___ 92. Desalination is the process of removing what from ocean water?
- a. pollution
 - b. living resources
 - c. manganese nodules
 - d. salt
- ___ 101. What is the lowest point of a wave?
- a. crest
 - b. trough
 - c. wave height
 - d. wavelength
- ___ 104. Auroras are caused by electrically charged particles in the
- a. mesosphere.
 - b. troposphere.
 - c. hemisphere.
 - d. ionosphere.
- ___ 105. Energy transferred as electromagnetic waves is called
- a. thermal conduction.
 - b. radiation.
 - c. convection.
 - d. convection current.
- ___ 106. Energy transferred as heat through a material is called
- a. thermal conduction.
 - b. radiation.
 - c. convection.
 - d. convection current.
- ___ 107. Thermal energy transferred by circulation of a liquid or gas is called
- a. thermal conduction.
 - b. radiation.
 - c. convection.
 - d. convection current.
- ___ 109. One reason for global warming may be
- a. decreasing global gases.
 - b. increasing global gases.
 - c. increasing greenhouse gases.
 - d. decreasing greenhouse gases.
- ___ 112. In the Northern Hemisphere, winds traveling north appear to curve to the east because of the
- a. trade winds.
 - b. convection currents.
 - c. Coriolis effect.
 - d. polar easterlies.
- ___ 114. Radiation is the transfer of energy
- a. as electromagnetic waves.
 - b. by circulation of gases.
 - c. from atmospheric gases.
 - d. as heat through a material.
- ___ 115. Thermal conduction is the transfer of energy
- a. by the circulation of gases or liquids.
 - b. as electromagnetic waves.
 - c. as heat through a material.
 - d. to the atmosphere.
- ___ 118. A continental polar air mass forms in

- ___ 143. The gravitational attraction between two objects decreases if
- a. their masses decrease.
 - b. their masses increase.
 - c. their total area decreases.
 - d. their total area increases.
- ___ 145. To which of the two main groups of planets does Earth belong?
- a. the outer planets
 - b. the gas giants
 - c. the terrestrial planets
 - d. the interior planets
- ___ 148. How can you tell that Mercury is not a gas giant?
- a. because of where it orbits the sun
 - b. because it has no ring system
 - c. because it is dense and rocky
 - d. because it has only one moon
- ___ 149. What causes a high surface temperature on Venus?
- a. The acid content of its atmosphere.
 - b. The planet's fast period of rotation.
 - c. The planet's retrograde spin on its axis.
 - d. The greenhouse effect of its atmosphere.
- ___ 150. Which of the following is the largest planet in our solar system?
- a. Earth
 - b. Jupiter
 - c. Saturn
 - d. Uranus
- ___ 153. What is the main difference between an asteroid and a meteoroid?
- a. the shape of their orbits
 - b. their density
 - c. the size of the body
 - d. their effect on Earth
- ___ 154. Why are the inner planets called terrestrial planets?
- a. because they are very hot
 - b. because they resemble Earth
 - c. because most are gas giants
 - d. because they can support life
- ___ 157. Why don't solar and lunar eclipses occur every month?
- a. The moon's orbit is an ellipse.
 - b. The moon's distance from Earth changes.
 - c. The shadows do not line up correctly.
 - d. The moon's orbit is tilted.